nimous vote of all parties (except the five or aix acknow ledged Abolition representatives) would have united in adopting, to put an end to the agitation in Congress -The Federal leaders in Congress felt the necessity of making concessions to the Abolitionists to secure their co-operation, as they do now.

CONRESPONDENCE HUNISVILLY, Ala , Aug. 29th, 1839.

The Hon. JAMES K POLK Governor elect of the State of Tourceset. Madison and Limestone countries, in the State of Alahams, who approve of the measures, and support the principles of the present Administration of the General Government of these U. States, viewing your whole political course as one of unwearied assiduity to serve the cause of Democracy; and more especially, having seen with unfeigned pleasure, your late bold, manly, open, dignified and successful efforts, not only to maintain that Democracy unstained, but to bring it back to its true meaning, as stamped upon it by the immortal Jefferson, and lately filched from it by a new band of self created Whigs-a name once dear to American freemen, but now ed to allure the honest and unwary citizens of the United States from that policy which God and the Contitution of their country have given them to promote their happiness, and the liberties of this great Republic: And, as the highest testimony of their approbation, have appointed their committee to congratulate you upon your triumphant election by the brave and watchful citizens of Tennessee, over whose State you are elected to pre side for the pext two years; and to solicit the pleasure of your company to partake with them of a Public Dinner WM SMITH,

JAS. W. CAMP, WM H GEE. ELI HAMMOND. THOS. BRANDON, JOHN CONNALLY, D. B. TURNER.

CILUNBIA, Tenn , Aug. 31, 1539 Gentlemen: The kind invitation which you convetome, on the part of "the Democratic citizens of Madi son and Limestone counties, in the State of Alabama, "to partake with them of a public dinner," which the propose to give in that State, commands my sincere acknowledgments, for the honor done me by this mark of their regard I can be but ion sensible that no past pub lic services of mine, could merit so high a compliment -Other and higher motives have induced it Great and vi tal principles, to which you have alluded, are involved in the issues now before the country; principles which had their origin at the organization of the Government, and which, through every period of our history, have agitated and divided our people. The "Party Designations," by which the advocates of opposite and conflicting politica opinions and principles were formerly known, were the names they bore of Federalists and Republicans recurrence to the principles which divided us in our earlier history, under these well known "party designations, "it would not be difficult to demonstrate that they are the same which divide us now. Though the "party designation" of Federalists (that name having become unpopular) has been abandoned, and other party names, of popular import, at different times assumed in its stead, yet the political principles of the leading men of the par-ty, who give direction to its policy, whether called "Nautlicuns' or "Whigs," are unchanged. They are still the advocates of the exercise of latitudinarian and constructive powers by the Federal Government, not warranted by the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. Their party names have been changed, but their principles are unchanged. The fraud upon the public, by which many honest men have been deceived, n the fact, that their real principles have been obscured from the public eye "by the dear magic of a name" It is true, that many are called "Whigs," at the present day, because it is a cherished and popular name of Revolutionary times, who are not "Federalists in principle. This, however, cannot be said of the lead ing men who have assumed the name. They are co la-borers with the "old Frderal party," to transfer the political power of the country into their hands This was the state of things in Tennessee, at the opening of the

Tennessee, from her admission into the Union, was a Republican State. With rare and few exceptions, there was not until recently to be found within her boiders. any man who ventured to avow the doctrines or to act with the Federal party. We were the most harmonious and united people in political sentiment in the Union We were all Republicans. We were all the supporters of the Democratic doctrines of the great Jefferson the person of one of her favorite sons, however, who had won the confidence of the State, by professing a long devotion to her principles, and who was pected of an intention to abandon them, or of any design to place the State, ultimately, in the false pshe has lately occupied, a confiding people were, in an unsuspecting hour, unwarily seduced from the old landmarks which distinguished their principles from those of their old opponents. The peo the were deceived by those in whom they had been ac customed to confide, and were for a time made to believe that the leading men, whom they trusted, were still Republicans" It was against a large, and apparentiy overwhelming majority, composed of leading men who deceived, and a confiding people who were deceived by them, that the Democratic Republican party entered late contest in the State Free and discussions took place, and an enlightened and patriotic people have rendered their verdict. Tennessee has again taken her stand by the side of her sister, Alabama, and the other Republican States of the Union, and I have an abiding confidence that she will adhere to them in all future trials, when their common principles shall be sailed, or attempted to be overthrown or undermined by their Federal adversaries.

late political contest, to which you allude, and the result

bratien of the triumph of Republican prin

which is, I learn, the occasion of your proposed cele-

The patriotic State of which, gentlemen, you are citizens, though one of the younger members of the confederacy, furnishes a bright example of consistent adherence to principle, that is worthy of all admiration .-Tennessee and Alabama are now united in political sen timent Let no future ambitious aspirants to office, or designing demagogues, disturb or sever the union

You attribute, gentlemen, too much of the credit due for the result in the late elections in Tennessee, to the humble agency I may have had in effecting it. formed but the duty assigned me by my fellow-citizens, a duty I owed to them, to the State, and to my princi-To my co laborers in the contest, and to ples. To my co laborers in the contest, and to the in dominable spirit of a free, enlightened and patriotic per ple, ardently attached to their ancint principles, is due much the greater part of the credit for the triumph of principle which has been achieved. Without their aid and co operation it could not have been achieved.

The compliment of a public dinner, which you render is accepted, for such day in the month of September a may best suit the convenience of yourselves and thos in whose behalf you act, only remarking, that by a previous engagement, I expect to be at Courtland, in you State, on the 17th of that month. Friday, the 20th of September, the day you have informally suggested, o any other day in that month, will be convenient to me With the expression of my thanks to yourselves and the citizens in whose behalf you act, for the honor done me by your invitation, and the tender to you individu

ally of my personal respects, I am, gentlemen, Your ob't. servant. JAMES K. POLK. To Messis. Wm Smith, Jas. W. Camp, Wm H. Gee, Nath. Terry, Eli Hammond, Thomas Brandon, John

Connally, D. B. Turner, Committee, &c. (From the Rockbridge Valley Star.)

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 30. Hon. THOS. H. BENTON:

Dear Sir-The undersigned, a portion of your Dem cratic fellow citizens of this county, having observed with pleasure, and the most cordial approbation, your course in the National Senate, during one of the most stormy, and eventful periods in our history, avail our selves of your sojourn amongst us, to tender you a public dinner, to be given at such time as may suit your con

In making this tender, we deem it proper to allude to some of the more prominent acts of your long political In the violent and abusive assaults, which to years paet have been made upon the late incumbent of the Presidential Chair, and the wise and wholesom measures which he proposed to Congress, we have eve found you ready to step forward in his defence, to roll back the tide upon his assailants In that contest, which has been with much truth and propriety styled the "Bank war," and which occurred upon the Removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U States you were, in the language of a distinguished statesman the "right arm" of the Presiden; and the many speeche at that time delivered in defence of the measure by you all abounding with the strongest array "of facts and fi gures," and most irresistible argument, were mainly in strumental in arousing the people's attention to the mis conduct of that institution. The Administration tri

umphed-the Bank went down. We congratulate you upon the growing prospects of the Democratic Party, and as the necessary result, the adoption of the Independent Treasury. The late elections satisfy us that Mr. Van Buren is making daily ad vances in popular favor, and that his "leading measures -the measure of deliverance and liberty from all con nection with Banking institutions, is likely to be adopt ed at the approaching session of Congress. We are perfectly satisfied, that it is the only measure which will place the government beyond the reach of those periodical convulsions, which are the sure consequences result cal convulsions, which are the sure consequences result ing from the bad management of Bank Officers and Agents Your exertions upon the floor of the Senate have done much to remove the unfounded prejudices caused by the artful misrepresentations of interester

speculators and griping monopolists

There is still another subject to which we will allude viz: the repeal of the duty upon Salt. The able and in which has been perused with the greatest satisfaction by several of us, contains a fund of sound and valuable information, which exhibits in a striking degree the injus tice which this tax has inflicted upon the people. hope you will continue your exertions until the tax i

To allude to all your public acts would make this letter

too long-we content ourselves, therefore, with an expression of our general approbation of your course. allow us to express the high respec which we feel for you, both as a private gentleman and an accomplished statesman. Your ob't serv'ts .

B F. PORTER, R GRIGSBY. W. H CARUTHERS, JAS TARDY. H. G. MELCHOR, SAM F. JORDAN, JOHN C BOWYER, JOHN LETCHER, ARCH GRAHAM, H NORGROVE. LETCHER, JOSEPH STEELE, SAML GILLOCK ROBT H MORRISON, CHAS VARNER. ANDREW WALLACE, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Rockbridge County, Va., ?

September 1, 1839. Gentlemen: Please to accept my thanks for your kind invitation to a public dinner, and receive my apology for not accepting it. It has not been my custom to take public dinners in my own State, and still less in other States, or to make myself party, by the delivery of pub lic speeches, to the questions whether of men or measures which occupy the public mind in the States, through which business or duty require me to pass. At home, act my full part, and take my ample share of responsible hity, in discussing public questions; but in other States where I have no political rights, and where the public exhibition of my political sentiments might be felt as an intrusion, or viewed as an indecession there imposed on myself the restraint of abstaining from the discussion of olitical topics. I pass from the Atlantic to the Mississippl, and back again, every year, without departing from this tule; and in this State, where family ties have drawn me almost annually for nearly 20 years, I am not con scious of having engaged in any political discussion, or said or written any thing to influence public opinion in relation to any question, or impending event whatsoever There may be but little merit in this abstinence, or none at all, considering how little I could do to affect public opinion, even if I should make the trial; but the rule has received my most deliberate approbation, and, therefore, cannot be departed from even in this case, where the in vitation comes from many who are personal as well as olitical friends of long standing, and who have the dou ble opportunity of becoming acquainted with my private as well as with my public conduct.

The great measures of President Jackson's administration (in most of which lacted a part which your kindness oversies) have undergone the double ordeal of the national will, and the test of time, and have stood the trial, and received the sanction of both The Ame rican people, by repeated elections, have sustained and assumed those measures, and made them their own; the progress of time has tried their efficacy, and provide them to be good. The state of our country at home and abroad - in every foreign and in every domestic relation -in the national as well as in the individual condition of the people-attests the wisdom and the patriotism of the Jackson administration, proves it to have been wise and good, and leaves to the parriet heart but little to desire beyond the perpetuity of the blessings which now sur

The "experiments" are over. What were stigmatized by that appellation a few years ago are now historical remedies for political diseases, accepted by the voice of a nation, tried by the touch of time, and seen to be good in the present peaceful, prosperous, flourishing and hap-py condition of seventeen millions of people. Henceforth President Jackson is absolved from re-

sponsibility; and an attack upon the great measures of his administration which the people have assumed, becomes an attack upon the people themselves—upon their capacity for self government - and upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which allows them to choose their own Chief Magistrate and their own legislators. It becomes an attack upon that " democracy of numbers," to whom the Constitution has confided the administration of the Government, and who are the object of bate and fear to the enemies of popular Governent throughout the world

The measure yet impending, which you mention in 15 years ago, in the patriot school of Randolph and Ma con. The reading of the English Document to which you refer, opened my eyes to the full extent of the mischiefs of such a tax; and a view of the salt monopoly in the West, with all its attendant abuses of extortionate price, diminished measure, adulterated quality, restricted distribution, and stinted allowance, has convinced me. that here, as in England, 20 years ago, the abolition of this tax should be an object of the first consideration with every statesman who takes into view the utility of his labors, and makes the usefulness of his work the of its merit. You may rest assured, gentlemen that I shall not shrink from what I believe to be my duty in relation to this edious tax, which doubles the imporprice of a recessary of life, in a country where luxuries are free; and which, in the West, gives birth to a mono poly as disgraceful and oppressive as any which afflicted England in the wretched times of the Tudors and Stu-Respectfully, gentlemen, Bris.

Your friend and fellow-cit zen. THOS H BENTON. Mesers. B F Porter, & Grigsby, others, Rockbridge co . Va.

(From the Ohio Statesman) OISBANDING THE FEDERAL TROOPS.
In our last we gave from the Cincinnati Gazette the "honorable discharge" of Mr. Clay. Below will be found an article at length from the Wheeling Times, in favor of dishanding the Federal party, and giving up the The Times thinks the only way of succreding against Democratic principles is to produce another "era of good feeling" such as took place during Monroe's ad ministration The Democratic principles of the Adminis tration of Jefferson and Madison, of Jackson and Var Buren, the Times justly acknowledges are the same, and alike popular with the people! The whole article may be read with profit by Democrat and Federalist. What a contrast in honesty does Mr. Wharton, the Editor of the Times, present, when compared with the hypocriti-cal professions and false pretensions made by many of the Opposition editors of being followers of the princi ples of Jefferson and Madison, and yet opposers o of Jackson and Van Buren We hope hereafter all the Federal editors will put on their proper garbs, and act enestly in behalf of such principles as they really hold As for the disbanding of the Federal party, we protest against any such a course. There might be danger in

the experiment to Democratic principles, as the Times

succeed to office, and the result would be fatal to the

country Democrats of Ohio, read the following article.

and then hand it to your neighbor, and let him read also,

Men of unsound principles would be sure to

and profit by the confessions it makes: (From the Wheeling Times of September 3, 1839.) and prepared for the advocacy of the opinions to which he has always adhered, since assuming the control of press He finds in the last Times an article selected by the gentleman in whose charge this paper was left, upon the subject of the Presidency, which does not express the views of the editor upon the question, and we believe will not meet with the approval of most of our readers in order, however, to make the reasons for our dissent from those opinions fully understood, we must go at length into an explanation of the grounds on which our own action is based. It will be remembered, that last Fall we expressed the desire that the Whigs should dedine nominating a candidate for the Presidency at allthat they should disband themselves as a party through out the country, and cease that struggle which has co tinued for the last twelve years without any approach to or hope of success, and which has had no effect ex cept to keep up high party spirit, push the dominant extremes, and compel the Whigs to abandon every prin ciple which they have heretofore advocated, and which

are the only true Conservative principles of this Union

To many it may appear that the nomination of a Whi candidate for the Presidency, who will restore the Go vernment to its original purity, and the using all hones means to secure his election, is the best means of gain ing the desired end, and we therefore give them credit for their patriotism; but to us it does appear that the best policy is to decline making any n minution. We cannot hope to succeed, if we do numinate-the elections in years past and more especially this year, con vince us of it; and it do not nominate, we fully believe that the party in power, will, as a matter of expediency. abandon their monstrous doctrines and practices. If w do nominate a candidate. Van Buren will be re-elected, the Sub-Treasury will pass, and Thomas H Benton wil succeed to the throne, the appointed successor, with all his asperity towards the commercial class of the con munity, all his dishunest agrarianism, and ignorance of Republican institutions If we do not nominate, we fully believe that most abominable and corrupt of all scheines by which a party ever strove to keep itself in left to die Neither is there a doubt in our mind but States Bank on something of the same footing as the former, and of disturbing the compromise bill and es tablishing a high Tariff; because these measures will when opposition is withdrawn, be found requisite not only for the people but for an efficient administration of the Government, &c., &c We shall accordingly, un less some very bright light should speedily illuminate our political horizon, cease for the present to advocate the claims of Clay. Harrison, Scott, or Webster, and be con-tent with advancing those principles to which we subscribe, and which are diametrically opposed to those now practised upon by the Government. We will, however, practised upon by the Government. give the party credit for all the good they do, and we

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY .- Mr. John B Scott, recent of Richmond, Va was killed near Washington city or Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun which om his hands whilst hunting in the fields .-Mr. Scott was a journeyman tailor, and has left a wife

hope they will soon begin to do some.

DOMESTIC.

DECISION OF JUDGE THOMPSON. On the opening of the Circuit Court. Monday, September 23d, Judge Thompson gave his decision with respect to the application of the prisoners, counsel, to have he Africans discharged under the writ of habeas corpus and denied the motion He said, the question before the Court was simply as to the jurisdiction of the District Court over this subject matter. He regretted that the case had not been held up for further consideration, the case had not been held up to further consideration, and that he had so little opportunity to examine the various important questions that are involved in it, with that thoroughness and deliberation that was desirable—He regretted this the more, as the case is a very peculist and complicated one understood by the public He could not be insensible to the fact, that the feelings of the community were deeply involved in the question, and he feared there might be misapprehensions of the real questions to be disposed of by the Court—It is possible, he said, that there may be some misrepresentation. He would, therefore, have preferred that time should have been allowed for him to give a written opinion. But the counsel having thought it advisable—he did not say it was not excusable—to call upon the Court to dispose of the case now, e was compelled, though much against his wishes, to

ne was compensed, the ugh much against his wishes, to dispose of it in the best way he could.

The question to be decided note, is, not as to the ultimate rights of either party—but it is, whether the District Court can take cognizance of the subject matter that grows out of this case. In order to ascertain this, we must recur to the laws of the United States. The case has been placed before the Court on the abstract right of has been piaced beings in bondage, or on the genera question of slavery. The Court is not called upon here question of slavery The Court is not called upon her to determine this abstract question. It is sufficient to say that the Constitution of the United States, although term slavery is not used, and the laws of the U.S. de recognize the right of one man to have the control of the labor of souther man. The laws of the country are founded upon this principle. They recognize this kind of right Whatever private motives the Court may have or whatever may be their feelings on this subject they are not to be brought into view in deciding this queslaws of the land, sitting in this State, as they would, were they sitting in Virginia. It is the province and the duty of the Court to determine what the laws are and not what it might be desirable they should be. feelings, said Judge Thompson, are personally as abhor rent to the system of slavery as those of any man here, but I must, on my eath, pronounce what the laws are on this subject. The true question, then, is, as to the law, and not as to any of the questions involved in the case The simple question to determine is as to the right of the District Court of Connecticut to take cognizance of the matter.

Under the laws of the United States, all seizures in a District are to be taken notice of in that District where the seizure is made. The important question is always as to the place of seizure, and the question al ways turns upon that. If a serzure is made within the nits of a State the jurisdiction of the District Court is local If it is made on the high seas, any District Court may take cognizance of the matter. Where then was the seizure made in this case? It seems to be agreed the counsel on both sides, that the seizure was ac tually made in the District of New York. If that be the case, this District Court has no jurisdiction of i whatever But if the sergers was in fact made on the T said he had supposed, at first, that the seizure was in fact ande in the District of New York, but when he came to examine the matter, he found it was not so Lieut. Gedney, in his libel, states no such thing says he was on a survey within the State of New York but he does not say that he actually discovered the schoon er Amistad within that District, and that he made the seizure within the District of New York. All the evidence before the Court is what appears in the libel .-The vessel, it seems, was taken off Montauk point .-The Grand Jury, in their statement, say it was a mile distant from the shore. If this be correct, it was a serare upon the high seas, and therefore the matter is rightfully before the Court for this District. In the absence of absolute certainty on this point,

thence in their reach, by examining maps and charte, the locality of the place; and after making such an ex-amination, they are of opinion that the actual place of seizure does and appear to be within the jurisdiction of the concluding part of your letter, is one which has long the District Court of New York, but upon the high been dear to my heart. I bearned to abhor a salt tax seas. The Admiralty jurisdiction upon the ocean exmark there is alternate jurisdiction between the admiralty and common law courts. In deciding then that the sei zure was unde, in the judgment of the Court upon the high reas .- if either party is dissutisfied, the Court can institute inquiry to ascertain the exact place; but the more regular course is for the party dissatisfied to interpose a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, and then the District Court must institute an inquiry to ascertain where the seizure was made. It is not competent, then for this Court, at the present time, to say the District Court has no jurisdiction in the case Consequently, the this Court cannot now pass upon the question as to the property-that matter belongs to the District Court uld either party be dissatisfied with the decision of that Court, an appeal can be taken to the Circuit Court and afterward to the Supreme Court of the United States Meantime the parties must be put to their pleas in the District Court, in order that all the facts, &c., may be in record

the Court can endeavor to ascertain, from the best evi

It has been said, this is a question of LIEERTY, and therefore, that this Court ought to decide the case summery and prompt manner. But, in the judgment of the Court, this ought to have no influence in the deci-The situation of the prisoners is such that they must be taken care of by some body. They did not com here voluntarily. It is not the case, therefore, of persons coming here of their own accord, and being taken up by other persons against their will. If the District Court has juri-diction of the schooler, they have ju-risdiction of the persons of these Africans, and they are bound to provide necessaries for them. They can provide for them as well as any other persons. case seems to have been argued on the part of the prisoners' counsel as if they ought to be discharge f the Court has no jurisdiction. This is not so it should be decided that the District Court here has a risciction, they can decide also that the cause be tracs ferred to the District Court of New York The Court would, in that case, send the vessel and cargo, and every thing appertaining, to that Court. The prisoners would not be discharged, but sent also to the District Court of New York. No benefit would arise to them in being removed from this to another district. It is, therefore a matter of no consequence to the prisoners whether the question is tried here or in the District of N. York It has been said, that the subsequent proceedings i filing these libels and claims here, were without authority But if the case is within the jurisdiction of the District Court, other libels could be filed. It is true that if origi nal libels have been filed in order to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of this Court, the proceedings may be irregular. If there is any irregularity, it can be corrected by filing a new libel—the case being in the pos

session of the District Court, it is bound to receive claims of any body. This Court cannot decide whether these Spaniards have a right to these persons, or whether they should be put in the possession of the President of the U S. These questions are not now regularly before the court. They must come up hereafter, and must dispose of them. The courts of the U S. have taken cognizance of cases analogous to this. The ques tion of jurisdiction is a preliminary question, and court should not decide questions of abstract right -The courts of the U. S. have taken cognizance of cases where foreigners claimed the persons of slaves. But this is the first instance where a writ of habeas corpus has been applied for It has never been made a question whether whether they were instantly free on being brought into the U.S. The case of the Antelope is di rectly in point. The Spanish and Portuguese consuls claimed these subjects as property—the court said they must show their title

There may be an impression here, that because slavery s not tolerated in Connecticut, that the right of these Spaniards should not be investigated. The Court, however, must be governed by the laws of the State of Connecticut. Our form of government recognised the right to import slaves up to the year 1808. It is true the Con stitution dees not use that language, but it recognises the right to a certain period, and declares that till them it was a lawful importation. The Constitution also prowides for the recovery of persons that may escape from one State into another, where service is due. It goes ven beyond this, and interdicts the States from pass laws that oppose claimants from taking fugitive persons in the free States. Should any State pars such laws, they would be absolutely void. We must look at things as they are. The Court feel bound, therefore, to say that there is no ground upon which they can entertain the motion under the writ of habeus corpus.

They fear that some misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the effect and ground on which the case has been disposed of by the Grand Jury, upon the directions of the Court. The question now dis has not been affected by what previously took place -The only matter settled previously, was, that there had been no criminal offence cognizable by the Courts of power, the Sub-Treasury bill will be abandoned and the United States If the offence of murder has been committed on board a foreign vessel, with a foreign the party will find the necessity of chartering a United crew and with foreign papers, this is not an offence against the laws of the country to which the vessel belonged The Courts of the United States have, in such cases, no jurisdiction; but if the offence he against the laws of nations, this Court would have jurisdiction. murder committed, as in the case of the Captain of the Amistad, is not a crime against the laws of nations,were the crime piracy even, it would not be a crime against the laws of nations, connected as it is with the

The Court said, that as they perceived there were note-takers present, they hoped they would be careful to make a true representation of the decision The Court does not undertake to decide that these persons have n right to their freedom, but leaves that matter in litiga ion in the District Court, subject to appeal. And to

reasons assigned deny this motion. f the counsel for the prisoners then asked the Court if they meant to express the opinion that a foreigner coming here with a slave can call upon the U States Courts to enforce the claim of the foreigner t the slave. Judge Thompson, in reply, said he did not !

wish to decide now upon the abetret question.

wish to decide now upon the abetir decide it. The judge he did not feel called upor to decide it. The Court was then adjourned sine dr.
The District Court was opened. The Judge said he The District Court was opened. The Judge sensition hould direct that the U.S. Attorney should repair to Montauk Point, in the Revenue Cutter, with a gentleman on the other side, to investigate the facts, ascertain where the seizure was actually mide, &c ; that the Court would be adjourned to meet in this city on the third Tuesday in November next; and that meantime it would be the duty of the Marshal to see that the prisoners were comfor ably situated, proved d with clothes suited to the sea son, that they had sufficient food, medical attendance, &c. The Court would, it is presumed, allow the priseners to be dischaged on giving boil, but as it must b on an appraisement, their counsel would not consent to prisorers will probably be remanded to the jail in New Haven

KIDNAPPING - Our community has been, for some days, interested in the case of a free colored boy, of about 10 years of age, belonging to Worcester, Massachusetts, alleged to have been kidnapped by Dickerson Shearer, and sold in this place to Francis L Wilkinson, of Car tersville, Va. We give the following particulars, re fraining from any remark which might prejudice the case of either before the examining Court.

Sheerer arrived, with the boy, on Sunday night, the 15th instant, and spent several days at the Farmers' Hotel On Wednesday night, Wilkinson arrived from Rickmond, in the mail train, about 8 o'clock, and returned in the mail train which leaves here at I A M carrying with him the boy. On Thursday, the boy was missed, and suspicions having been excited, upon the affidavit of Mr T H Lipscombe, the Mayor issued his warrant, and Shearer was arrested, and, after examina tion, committed On the same evening, Mr Lipscome, having volunteered to go in pursuit of Wilkinson, was furnished with the necessary documents, and took the train for Richmond, whence, the next day, he traced Wilkinson to Cartersville, where he had him arrested, on Saturday morning, and conveyed hither with the boy.

On Monday, a further examination was had in the case of Shearer, and Wilkinson used as a witness .-Shearer was remanded, and the examination of Wilkin

son postponed until to-morrow Shearer is a native of Palmer, Connecticut, where, i is said, his connexions are respectable. He has been, for four years past, most of his time in Virginia, and was occasionally a contractor on James River Canal-making Cartersville his home. He says, the boy, whose name, Sidney O Francis, was given to him by his father. Jno Francis, of Worcester, Mass., until he should arrive at the age of 21. The boy says his father agreed that he should go to live with Shearer, in a store, at Palmer, Conn John Francis is said to be a shoemaker, and not resides in Worcester, the proper authorities of which place have been addressed on the subject, by the Mayor Fredericksburg and the Commonwealth's Attorney. As yet, no answer has been received.

Great credit is due to Mr. Lipscombe, to whose prompt and judicious action the arrest of the parties and the recovery of the boy are justly to be ascribed.

[Fredericksburg Arena. (The Worcester Register states, that the boy in quetion was the son of J F. Francis, a resident of that town, and was fraudulently seduced from his parents, by the promises of Shearer and Dickinson—They obtained permission for the boy to live with them, to do light work. The Northern Press bestows much praise on the spirit of the letter of Mr. Benjamin Clark, Mayor of Fredericks burg, communicating the suspenses circumstances of the kidnapping to the Mayor of Worcester.—The Mayor of F says in his letter: "The story (of Shearer) is so ab surd as to create a strong impression that he is a kidnap per; and information is sent to you that proper inquiries may be made, and, if possible, evidence sent here to procure the boy's freedom, and to identify him. of course must be some white person; and the abolitionists, if there be any among you, have now an opportunity of displaying their humane feelings."—He promises to deall in his power to recover the boy, which has been punctually done, and calls upon them to furnish evidence by which S may be detained in custody. It appears. that two of the citizens of Worcester "have proceeded to Fredericksburg to identify and reclaim the boy, if he shall have been recovered, and to furnish such evidence be necessary for the detention of the person as may arrested, that he may be brought before the proper tri-

We regret to learn that, on Wednesday night, shortly mail steamer Augusta had cust off from the wharf at Washington, she came into collision with the steamer Phenix, which plies between that city and the mouth of the Potomac. The contact was so violent that the Phenix sunk in a few minutes. She had on board 40 or 50 passengers, who, with their baggage, were taken on board the Augusta. We have heard no particulars and do not know to which party blame is attached, or whether, in fact, either is chargeable with intentional wrong or culpable negligence. The Augusta was so little injured that she made her trip as usual - 1b.

FLORIDA The St. Augustine Herald of the 12th instant has the

following "A party of Indians on horseback, driving some catmade an unsuccessful pursuit

"All accounts correborate the opinion that numerous bodies of Indians are moving up the Suwannee, and scat-tering into Middle Florida. Numerous ralts were seen and ammunition. along the river." St. Augustine, Sept 13

Indian news - On the 27th ult., the Indians attacked a party of volunteers on Orange Lake, killed prisoners the whole party
Seventeen men of Fort Andrews had a fight with 40 Indians-loss, whites, 2 killed, 5 wounded.

A wounded Indian went into Fort Pierce for assist ance. He is under the care of the surgeon. The speedy termination of this Indian. War has been the object dear to every Floridian, we verily believe; for, whatever motives might, by a possibility, exist for wishing its continuance. Florida, herself, could not, nor has derived the least benefit from it Repeated as has been such charges against the integrity of her citizens, and wide ly extended as they are, we telt satisfied that those who might take the trouble to examine for themselves, could readily see that a country without resources could derive no permanent advantage from its existence. We have felt, too, and but renewed the expressions of our people, great joy even in the capture of one solitary Indian-for con antible as he might be, as an individual, we were satis fied that it was thinning the ranks of the enemy, and was a preliminary step to a final reduction of their number, by the certainty of his emigration. We renumber, by the certainty of his emigration. We re them as persons having designs upon their liberty. No-joiced in common with, we will say, the whole citizen withstanding the number of manumitted apprentices, a population of East Florida, in the copture of 46 Indians at Fort Mellon, by Lieut. Hanson, and looked upon it, in its results, as more favorable, than any occurrence preceding it since the capture of King Philip, by Gen.

These Indians were shipped to Charleston - the enemy had lost 46 of their number, and this was a certain gain to Florida General Taylor, of the Okee cho-bee, has been silently watching the progress of the Treaty, has ordered them back to this place, to remain until further orders It seems, that 40 Indians visited General Taylor, at Tampa Bay, and enquired why the Treaty had been violated by the whites-why were these in dians captured? They were replied to by naming the of Colonel Harney's men. On this, they pro mised to deliver up 13 of the murderers, equivalent to the number killed, and the 46 sent away are to be brought back, and again turned loose, to be again captured, if possible. No account is taken of the 46 persons that have been killed by the Indians since General Macomb's arrangement with Chitto Tuskenugge, but en delivering up 13 of the attacking party, the enemy's force is to be increased 46. Verily, this is tactics with a ven grance. It becomes a question-will these 13 be eacrificed for the blood they have spilled? We hazard the essertion, they will not. Once prisoners in the hands of the white man, they will be treated with kindness. and the very parties who have escaped from their mur derous attacks, will be found in close communion, as to the cause of the occurrence. Punishment will not fol low. No officer of the army will execute the order, if their death should be ordered-because, there will be none found, who will not pause upon the consideration, that he is executing prisoners. It is opinion abroad which will keep them unharmed, and perhaps, after being fat tened and clothed, they will be again turned loose, for

future campaign. Important from Ashville .- Extract of a letter receive this city, dated - "ASHVILLE, Sept. 19, 1839.
"I have just returned from the Convention, which after 4 days sitting and investigation of accounts, &c., have resolved to suspend all works beyond Columbia, until the road to that place be first made, and likewise have adopted a resolution, that the States united in the project be appealed to, and informed that the road must stop

"The Tennesseans are resolved to make an effort to tion broke up in harmony, and our object has been fully attained - Charleston Patriot

Mr. Poinsett. Secretary of War, made an excursion down Boston Harbor on the 19th ult. in the Revenue Catter Hamilton, for the purpose of examining the for tifications He was accompanied by Gov. Everett, Gen Dearburn, Col. Thayer, Col. Bomford, Major Townsend, Copt, Crossman, Lieut, Wright, Lieut, Os good. Mr Webber, of the Ordnance Department, and he Rev Dr Wainwright of New York Island the party were entertained by Col Thayer with a sumptuous repast, and returned to the city in the

next week. It is rendered extremely doubtful whether he will accept of a public reception in this City at all We incline to the upinion, from all that we have heard expressed upon the subject, that he will not that one night will be the extent of his stay among us. We, in

As a 1 common with thousands of honest Democrats, who have never seen him, but whose hearts are filled with grati-tude for the noble and patriotic stand that he has taken for their deliverance from the thraldom of bank tyranny, regret this-deeply regret it-and trust that the be unalterably fixed. determination may not appointment to many will be great - Spirit of the Times.

The Philadelphia Common Council have adopted re solutions purporting that the Chief Magistrate of the Republic is entitled to the respect of its citizens, and that as the President of the United States is about to visit Philadelphia, the Select and Common Council will call upon him in a body to pay their respects, inviting the Mayor and Recorder to accompany them. lutions also place the Hall of Independence at the President's disposal to receive the visits of his fellow citizens. These resolutions, adopted by a body in which there is a Whig majority, are proper and civil. They are besides much more politic than the churlish and of fensive resolutions adopted by the Hudson Common 'ouncil when the President was expected in Columbia unty The city of Philadelphia will hold a municipal in a lew days-but we are not uncharitable election enough to impute the decent behaviour of its Common Council to this cause only -N Y Post, of Sept 28

TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, Sept 18 - The steamer Columbia rived last evening, brings our regular files of papers The intelligence is of much importance, as will be seen by the following extracts:

Provisions of all kinds were scarce at Houston and Galveston-at the former place flour commanded \$75, and but few barrels in market at either of those towns Both Houston and Galveston were remarkably healthy On the 14 h, nearly all the officers of the Government had left for Austin, the new seat of Government.

The Indians remain tranguil (By reference to the Galveston price current, it will be seen that flour is quoted from \$22 to \$24.)

Houston, (Texas.) September 11th GENERAL ANAVA.—This gentleman has paid a visit to Texas for the purpose, as we understand, of negotiating with this government in establishing a new republic out of a portion of the Eastern States of Mexico, and op power of the central Government He was posing the one of the first heroes of the revolution of Mexico for her independence. He was a particular friend of Gen Jackson, in Louisiana, in the year 1814; and fought at his side in the battle of the 23d and 28th December, and 8th January. He has since served as general of division in the armies of Mexico, and has had the principal com mand in several of the largest and most populous States of that Republic-has been Secretary of War and Ma rine, and has also had the general direction of the ordnance department

The high offices he has filled, and his long experience in military affairs, together with the remarkable cir-comstance of his always having espoused the cause of the people and liberty during his whole public career, have brought upon him persecution, misfortune and vex ation He is at present commander in chief of the fede ral forces of Mexica, and his arrival here inspires us with the most flattering prospects of a happy adjustment of all difficulties between this country and that portion of unhappy Mexico, who are still bravely contending with the former tyrants, and enemies to the liberties of her people, those who deserve a better fate, and the favor and assistance of the more fortunate sons of Washington. The people of Texas who duly appreciate their interest and prosperity, cannot be indifferent to the visit of this distinguished individual - Telegraph

We learn from Captain Holliday, who is just from the East, that all was quiet in that quarter and that no ap prehension is entertained from the Cherokees In the county of San Augustine, Gen Sam. Houston has been elected Representative. In Nacogdoches county Mr Kantman is elected Representative, and a tie between Mr Muse and his competitor, whose name we do recollect, existed; the chief justice has not given the casting vote .- Ib. Gen Anaya left four hundred of the federal forces un

der his command at Laredo, commanded by Col. Mace donio Capistran Gen Lemus is in Santa Rosa, and Col. Canales at Sabinas, between Monterey and Main moras About 300 central troops have possession of Ma Eighty volunteers arrived at this place from Galves

ton, in the steamboat Rufus Putnam, for the frontier. This speaks well for the patriotism of the new city. A letter has just been received by the Secretary of War, from Lieut Williams of Fannin county, on Red river, conveying the official information that the Chero kees had crossed Red river and gone to Arkansas Lieut. Williams had a fight with the Indians and killed three on the banks of that river.

He thinks that a force of 30 men will be amply suffi cient to protect that portion of the trustier .- 16.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the brig Gannicleeft, Captain Jonas P. Levy, which

sailed from Kingston the 14th ultimo, we have received files of Jamaica papers to the 12th of August. From them, extracts are copied, which indicate a bad state of things existing in the Island To Captain Levy we are also indebted for a communication, describing th tion of Jamaica and its inhabitants during his late visi tle, were discovered a few days since, on square No. 12. He declares it to be his impression, founded upon accu-seven miles from Newmansville. Lieutenant Anderson rate observation, that this colony must soon become a scene of insurrection and massacre-a second St. Do mingo It is quite a common occurrence, he says, to see

During his stay at Kingston, a Haytien schooner of war was captured, in the act of landing arms amongst the negroes. The ringleaders of the expedition were said to The attempt had caused great alarm amongst the white inhabitants, but received very little attention from the Government, who appear not to be apprized of the threatened danger. As to the agriculture of the Island, the plantations are in a state of dilapidation and fast go ing to waste. The crops have fallen off more than three quarters of the annual product previous to the act of emancipation. The British Government, as if to promote the revolutionary plans of the negroes, have with-drawn the white troops and placed the negro troops in their stead. It appears, also, that some of the red hot fanatics amongst the Bapists are trying to make the citizens of the United States odious to the black population. They have carried their rancor so far as commend to the negroes not to purchase American flour, rice, bread, corn meal, lumber, or indeed any other American product.

In order to subject the American captains to suspicion and injurious treatment, they have been accused of kidnapping the blacks; hence every negro is warned to shun great scarcity of servants exists. In every white family complaints are heard of the difficulty of obtaining me nial lator. To induce the lazy free negro to work either for "love or money," is declared to be impossible. These are a few of the first fruits of abolitionism. The fact is, that the island is lost to the whites-they are kept in constant dread and terror of their lives-all seem auxious to make their escape from a spot where death every where threatens them For that reason property has deteriorated enormously in value, and houses and lands are frequently sacrificed for one eighth of their cost, by persons who wish to fire from the country Indeed, the negroes openly threaten to drive the white populait seems likely that ere long they will fulfil their threa That they can ever succeed in establishing an indepedent government is not to be expected, but by harrassing the whites with perpetual insults and ill treatment, their point may be eventually gained; and thus the blacks get rid of their former masters, and acquire entire possession of the island -N O. Bulletin.

RON ORE -The subscribers owning between three and four thousand acres of land lying on Turkey creek, in the county of Monroe, and within six miles of Union, are disposed lease or sell a portion of it, contain ing an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore, which has been thoroughly tested and ascertained to be of the best There is an abundance of timber upon the land and a hold stream running immediately by the ore -Those disposed to purchase or lease are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown by Messrs Morgan, Mahon, and Bolinger, living near there. The subscribers' address is Goochland Court House

B. B. DUKE P. GUERRANT.

Valuable Property at Auction.

VILL be sold on the premises, in the county of Isle of Wight, on the 7th, 8th and 9th November next, (it fair, if not, the next fair days thereafter.) the follow ing property, belonging to the estate of Wm J Boykin, dec'd, to wit : On the 7th, the Manor Plantation called Strauberry Plains, distance ten miles from Smithfield and two from Blackwater River. It contains 1,100 acres of Land, about one half is cleared and well adapted to at Columbia, unless they come to our assistance. Now the culture of corn, oats, &c., the balance heavily tim-you and every body else knows, that the aid of these bered with pine, cypress and white oak. On it is a large tates will not be granted, therefore the road stops at Dwelling House, containing four rooms and a large pas sage on each story; inferior, in point of excellence o material and finish, to no house in Virginia Also, on unite with us by way of the Hiwassee Roau, and a conjugate with us by way of the stockholders, to be held at Collumbia on the 4th of December, will send delegates to large family. An extensive, flourishing Apple Orchard with ample fixtures for distilling brandy or making vineunite with us by way of the Hiwassee Road, and at an the premises, a large garden Ice House, Barns, Stables, neighborhood, and would be a desirable residence for a professional man. At the same time will be sold a quan lity of corn, onts, peas, fodder, &c.; also Horses, Cattle,

Sheep and Hogs On the 8th, a Farm four miles from the above con taining 1.300 acres of Land, with good buildings for the accommodation of a family; about one third cleared, and the balance well timered with pine, cypress and oak, as any in Eastern Virginia. Land similar to the other.

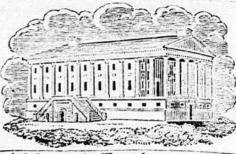
At the same time will be sold, a valuable Grist and

Saw Mill, with Cotton Gin attached, being two and a half miles from the former plantation, and one from latter, and situated in a good neighborhood for toll.

On the 9th, in the town of Smithfield, the Storehoo PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—President Van Buren was to have been in Trenton. New Jersey, yesterday; but, it situated in the business part of the town, combining is said, will not reach Philadelphia until some time in many advantages for an extensive and profitable trade. TERMs - One-fourth cash, the balance in 9 and 1

trust on the property.

JOHN H. HANKINS, Ezec r.



Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

THE TOURNAMENT This ridiculous burlesque appears to have nearly failed The wonder is, how any persons, who pretend to any sense or taste, should have got up a pageant, which is so little congenial to the age in which they live. It is as ridicalous as the mania of Don Quixotte himself is exploded by the invention of gunpowder. What is the use of getting up such a counterfeit and burlesque imitation of it? They had better revive all the follies of their ancestors-the morrice dancers, the mottled fools, the court jesters, or any other species of ancient amusement -Ought not the nobility of England to show more discretion, than to excite the prejudices of the people, by wasting 50 or £100,000 upon so useless and fantastic a pageant, at a time, too, when there is so much pressure upon the means of the country? Is it not calculated to shake the Aristocracy in the affections of the people, at a moment when the spirit of the age is fast undermining the respect which was once felt for their order and their ancestors? The expense of the ancient tournaments, and of the Crusades, weakened the Aristocracy of old, and may they not have reason to rue the idle extravagance of this festival?

It is easy to foresee at least, that the whole matter will

subject the actors to the most biting jests. They will be

parquinaded and caricatured from one end of the king dom to the other. Before the tournament commenced, the wags had begun to ridicule them. A letter from London says, that "some of the most laughable caricatures are published in London, ridical, ing the pursant knights and their valerous deeds, that I have ever seen "-But the manner in which it probably went iff, will add a thousand times to the ridiculous. The Knights and the Ladies were drenched with rain on the first day-and on the 2d day, the weather was so incle ment as to force them to suspend the ceremonies during the rain. The accounts which are given of the scenare infinitely amusing. The tournament was parelyzed by the "pitiless peltings of the storm;" and all their ar rangement was broken in upon. The hanquet, the ball, the whole ceremony, was stript of its splender by the ceaseless rain. The London scribblers were cracking their unmerciful jokes upon the whole exhibition. The Reporter of the London Morning Chronicle is particularly happy in his hits and severe in his delineations. Lord Eginton was wofully out of spirits. The winer says, that "Hundreds of the spectators hurried away as fast as their legs could carry them, spla-hing themselves and their neighbors in the most world manner as they trade through the universal puddle into which the grand had been converted by the torrents. Never in my bie did I witness such an exhibition. There was something irresistibly comic in the hurry and discress of the flying multitude. Up went many scores of fine silk diesses. which the fair wearers were all solicitous to shield from damage; and off came hundreds of pair of shoes and stockings, from the feet both of men and women, young and old, which were safely stowed away in taskets or in great coat pockets "-Another paper says, the effect of the procession was entirely spealed by the pouring flood - that "the banners were drenched, and had a soled and flagging appearance, while the plumes of the knights hung in "laded glory" over the believes of their wearers -and that the very horses had a demure aspect; - the spectators were greatly 'cowed' "-that the "'King of the Tournament, Lord Londonderry, was the most untainly does not appear to much advantage on horseback; he leaned towards the mane of his horse very much in the posture of a person who had never been on horse back before, and who was alraid, lest at every movement of the animal, he should be thrown in the mud lie sported a robe of black velvet, over a lower dress of ermine, and were his coronet set with variegated plumes. -It makes out, that the whole tilting scene was indes cribably farcical-that the spirit of the ancient Knights was entirely extinguished-that the steeds of these modern Knights went at a very moderate pace, and that they "attempted to poke each other with their poles, misnamed lances, in a manner so unterly harmless, that

a child need scarcely have dreaded the encounter. The 3rd day brightened a little, as appears by the fol-lowing account—But the whole coterie is in a fair way of being laughed at by the wits and wags-"Puns, pasquinades and paragraphs" will be poured upon them abundance. And fortunate will they be, if their from should escape more serious consequences. (From the Glasgoto Courier)

"THERD DAY-THURSDAY - Streaks of szure, far above the rising clouds, gave token that the heavy vapors were dispelling before the rays of the advancing sun By mid-day the vault of heaven never looked more lovely. The orb of day had now bedecked, in golden lustre, every object in Nature, inspiring joy and gladness in the hearts of all around Now did we look for the bustle and splender of a tournament as in the olden time, and we were not disappointed. Irvine was all agog, as if wakened from a drowsy slumber to active and cheer ful duty. Innkeepers and hostlers, gro were harrying-coaches, cabs and carts were in requis tion on all bands-strangers poured into the town, and streamed in hundreds along the level road to Eglinton Castle. From Kilmarnock, Ayr, and the neighboring towns, came rich merchants and notles, folling in their carriages. The farmers from Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame, and the furthy landlords from villages deserted by the inhabitants, drove forward in carts, their horses decorated with flowers and bushes, while langhing Scotch girls, the muslin-sewers of Kilwinning, Dalry, and the districts adjucent, threaded along barefoot, their shoes and refreshments bundled in their napkins or plaids.

effestiments bundled in their napkins or plaids.

"When josting forward on the Western road,
Rush'd on the folk, in fiffal whiting stream,
So num'rous, that th' approaches, long and broad,
One waving field of gowns and coat-inits seem.

The lat man pulling goes, opprest with load
Of combrous first and corpulence extreme;
The lean man bounds along, and with his toes.

Smites on the fat man's heels, that slow before him goes."

"A sturdy band of colters and laborers on the estate
of Couloid the Castle of Municomery, had arrived.

of Codsfield, 'the Castle o' Montgomery,' had arrived.

each attired in bonnet and plaid, in the old Scottish isshion, and these walked up to the grounds in order, headed by the gardener, and the miller, dusty as ever miller was seen, brought up the rear. As the tourney at this time was expected, the anxiety to obtain places on the ground, was at its highest pitch. The lists pre-sented a scene of dazzling splendor—the Grand Stand was occupied as before, and the general effect of the lovely faces and gay costumes was so much heightened as to attract attention from almost every other object "The procession moved in nearly the same order a on the first day The Queen of Beauty and her goes of lady archers in green velvet dresses, trimmed with ermine, now rode their palfreys. The Queen heref were a coroner and caul of gold network, richly got. over the neck and breast, a crimson robe trimmed w ermine, and richly embroidered gauntlets. Miss M Do nald, lady in waiting on the Queen, were a rich crime! and black velvet dress, trimmed with ermine, which was much praised Lady Montgomery was attired in a black velvet dress, richly trimmed with gold. The Countess of Mexborough wore an eastern costone which attracted much attention, as did also a very hand some dress worn by Miss Stuart de Rothsay Amena the Knights, the Marquis of Waterford had the best In his retainers were Lord Ingestrie, as a Turkish doctor, in a dress of damask Turkish sik, bare heels, and yellow slippers, cap of grey tartan - his beard grisly, in keeping with the character. The Pope, or holy friar, an Irish gentleman - one of the best charecters present-was in a dress of brown serge, and bore huge keys, cross, beads, bells, a book, and large candle. th instruments of excommunication in the Popish Church The "Pope" was at the head of Lord Waterland's procession, and was followed by a Highland Chieftein. Mr

Thomas Price, in a dress of black and white, trimmed with silver "The Esquires of the Marquis were Lord John Berrs ford, Sir Charles Kent, Mr Mark Whyte, Captain Lum ley, Captain Lewis Ricardo, Mr Maidstone, and Mr J W. Beresford, and the minstrels were an Irish piper and harper Sir Charles Lamb were a levely green dress of an ancient figure Mr Gilmour had a beautiful green velvet surcoat, trimmed with sable, long black boots of the old fashion, and a capof black velvet, a gilt dagget in front, with ivery handle. To describe the dresses particularly would occupy a great space than we are prepared for : let it suffice to say, that all the fancy dreses were of the richest description, and seemed to have suf-fered little by the inclemency of the weather on Wednes-

day. The tilting went on with great spirit, and there was a splendid ball in the Castle in the evening." The Earl of Eglinton pays dear for his whistle. exhibition, it is said, will cost him upwards of 60 mil pounds; and at least 40,000 pounds to others, who have participated "in this magnificent affair" -- between i an 500,000 dollars; a sum not to be sneezed at in these

times-and all for what? Lords Wellington and Brougham.

The following is an extract from the Speech that xas lately delivered at the Dinner given to the Dake of Wellington, by the Cinque Ports at Dover, by Led Brougham. He was selected to propose the health of the great Lord of the Tory Opposition - It is folsome,

disgusting, unworthy of Brougham:
"What else have I to do, if I had all the eloquence of all the tongues that ever were attuned to speak? else can I do, and how would a thousand words, and all the names that can be named, speak so powerfully, or esea the tongue of an angel speak so powerfully as that refy one word-Sir Arthur Wellesley, Dake of Wellington (loud cheering.)—the hero of a hundred fields, in all hich his banner was waved in triumph. (cheere, a never-1 invoke both hemispheres; bear witness Europe bear witness Asia-who never advanced but to cover arms with glory- Highty captain, who never advanced months and 2 years, with personal security and deed of but to be victorious-mightier captain, who never treated but to colipse the glory of his advance, (loud ?